

SHEVEL'KOVA, L.V.; BRODSKIY, A.M.; KALINENKO, R.A.; LAVROVSKIY, K.P.

Mechanism underlying the formation of secondary products in the
high-temperature cracking of ethane. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.2:
409-412 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sirshtza im. A.V. Topchiyeva
AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Lavrovskiy).

L 1363-66 EWT(m)/EPF(z)/EWP(j)/ENA(c) RPL WW/RME
ACCESSION NR: AP5020833 / UR/0020/65/163/004/0920/0923 51
43

AUTHOR: Brodskiv, A. M.; Kalinenko, R. A.; Shevel'kova, L. V.; Yampol'skiy,
Yu. P.; Lavrovskiy, K. P.

TITLE: Mechanisms of the conversions of ethylene and acetylene during hydro-
carbon pyrolysis

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Doklady, v. 163, no. 4, 1965, 920-923

TOPIC TAGS: pyrolysis, acetylene, ethylene, temperature conversion, excited
state, hydrocarbon

ABSTRACT: An explanation of the course and mechanism of acetylene conversion
under ethylene pyrolysis conditions was sought in this study of pyrolysis in the
800-1000 C range of mixtures of ethylene and tagged acetylene. Acetylene con-
version was determined from the distribution of radioactivity in the pyrolysis
products. At the lower temperatures none of the pyrolysis products except coke
was formed from acetylene, and formation of coke and methane was minimum at
900 C. Participation of acetylene in the formation of other gaseous products
increased with temperature. The energy of activation is about 10 kcal/mol. It
was concluded that benzene was formed equally by reactions involving no acetylene

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L 1363-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020833

3

and reactions in which only acetylene and its conversion products took part. Traces of cyclohexane formed below 900 C disappeared at elevated temperatures, and apparently it is intermediate in the formation of untagged benzene. Very little acetylene was used to form methane and divinyl. The coke deposited at the lower temperature was primarily formed directly from the acetylene. At 950-1000 C the coke was formed as a result of the conversion of ethylene and other hydrocarbons having low specific radioactivity. The energy of activation for these reactions is about 80 kcal/mol. The acetylene added initially to the ethylene decomposed much faster than acetylene formed during the course of pyrolysis. This may be associated with the formation of the excited triplet state in acetylene but needs further investigation. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 11 equations, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza im. A. V. Topchiyeva AN SSSR
(Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 16Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

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OTHER: 004

Card 212

L 35297-66 EWT(m)/T WE

ACC NR: AP6026822

SOURCE CODE: GE/0065/66/231/03-/0173/0182
(UR)

AUTHOR: Kalinenko, Ruth Abramova (Doctor); Brodski, Anatol Moiseevitsch (Professor; Doctor); Shevelkova, Ludmila Vladimirovna (Doctor)

ORG: Institute for Petrochemical Syntheses, AN SSSR, Moscow

TITLE: Laws governing the thermal cracking of low hydrocarbons [This paper was presented at the Annual Meeting of the Chemical Society of the DDR, held in Leipzig in 1964.]

SOURCE: Zeitschrift fur physikalische Chemie, v. 231, no. 3-4, 1966, 173-182

TOPIC TAGS: hydrocarbon, chemistry technique, petrochemistry

ABSTRACT: In his lecture delivered at the 1964 general Meeting of the East German Chemical Society (Chemische Gesellschaft in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik) in Leipzig, the author described attempts to develop a scheme for the sequence in which the various thermal cracking products form and to determine quantitatively the most important velocity constants of the individual processes and process combinations involved in the thermal cracking of low hydrocarbons. Twenty-five equations were derived and discussed. Orig. art. has: 25 formulas. [JPRS: 36,464]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUEM DATE: 16Nov64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 *bsh*

09/16 22871

KALINEKHO, v. S.

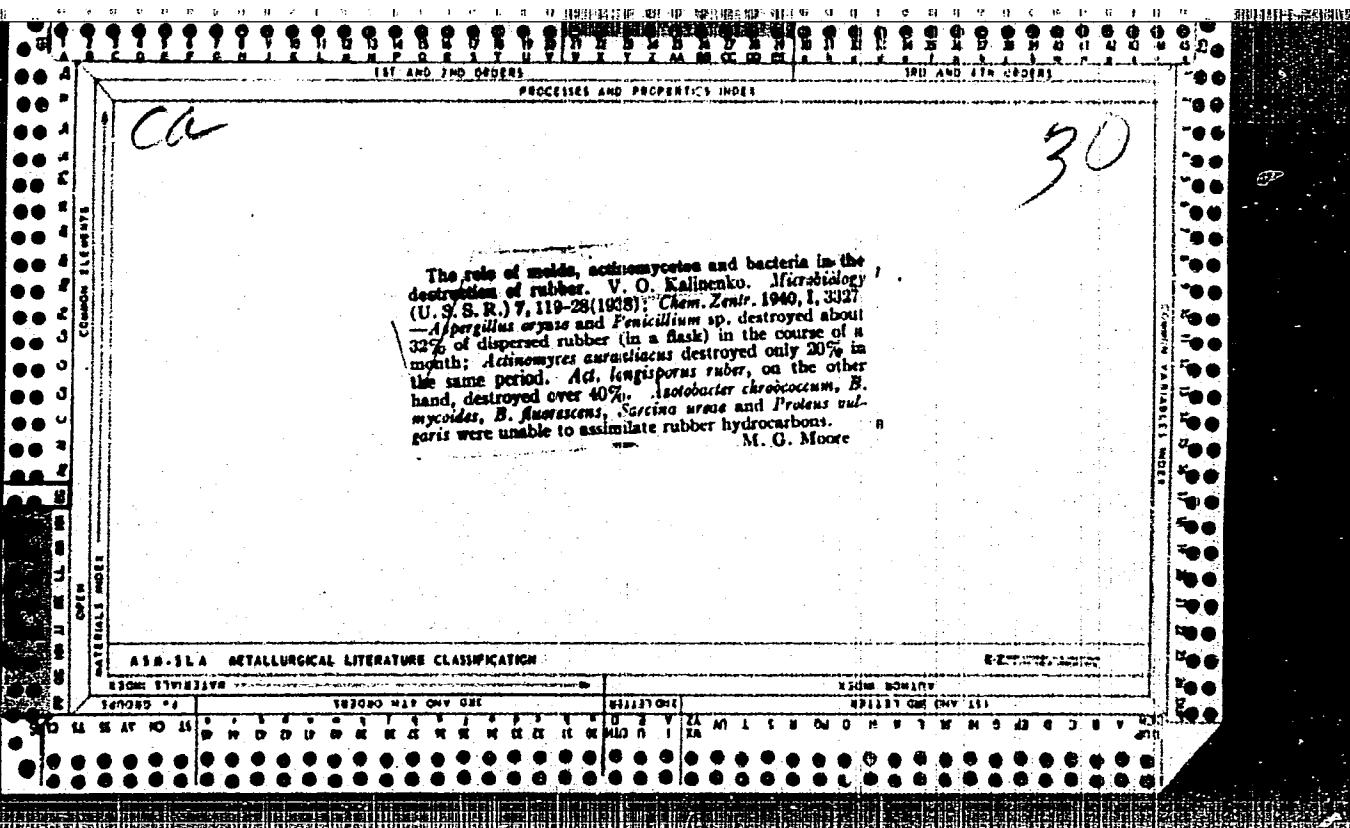
"Black Necrosis on Scorzonera Tau-saghys Lipsch. et Bos.,"Mikrobiologija, vol. 2 no. 2, 1933, pp. 211-217. 443.3 M532

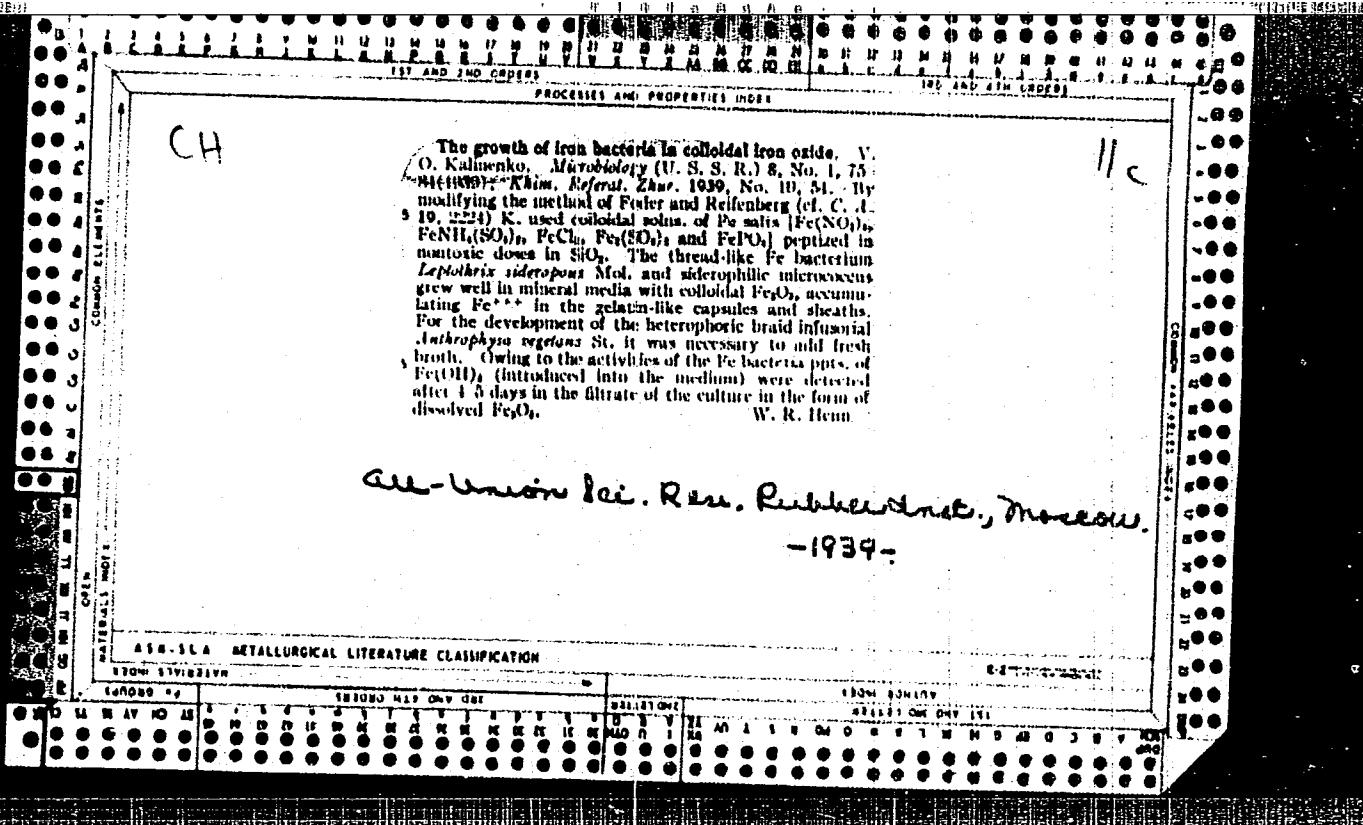
SO: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

KALINENKO, V.-O.

"Root Maceration Disease of Tau-saghyz (Nematode and Microbe Complex)," Mikrobiologia, vol. 3, no. 3, 1934, pp. 409-416. 448.3 N582

SO: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 December 1953





KALINKOVA (V. O.). *Bacteriosis of vessels in the stems of Kolt-naghys root*.—*Microbiology*, ix, pp. 235-290, 1940. [Russian, with English summary. Abstr. in *Chem. Abstr.*, xxxv, 10, pp. 3379-3380, 1941.] NO 3

In numerous plantations of the U.S.S.R. the roots of the valuable rubber- and latex-producing kolt-naghys (*Taraxacum kolt-naghys*) are infected by bacteria entering through the lower leaf stalks, the neck of the root, and the side roots. In the root these organisms, which are introduced by soil nematodes [*R.A.M.*, xvi, p. 123], form masses occluding the lumen of the vessels. During the first year, an average of 10 per cent. of the plants contract infection, which increases to 60 per cent. in the second season of cultivation, especially in humid localities; at this stage the parenchymal tissues become susceptible owing to lowered immunity. The disease may be combated by frequent applications of Bordeaux mixture or limiting the cultivation period to one year.

All-Union Sci. Res. Inst. Rubber Plants, Moscow

KALINENKO, V.O.

"Isolation of a Pure Culture of Leptothrix Ochracea," Mikrobiol. 9, No. 6, 1940.
Micr. Lab., Res. Inst. of Rubber-Bearing Plants, Moscow, -1940-

Physiological characteristics of iron bacteria Leptothrix ochracea. V. O. Kalinchenko. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S.* 29: 253-5 (1940) (in English); cf. *C. A.* 34, 5959. —By working with a pure culture of *Leptothrix ochracea* Kutz., K. found that their growth depends on the supply of org. matter, in fact is in direct proportion to the latter's concn., and not on the Fe supply, as Winnogradsky erroneously believed. When the bacteria were supplied with a nutrient medium contg. ferric oxide instead of ferrous oxide, they continued to store Fe³⁺. The reducing and not oxidizing behavior of the bacteria toward Fe was verified by means of color indicators (thymus, etc.) and electrometric measurements. When the cells are killed by heat, their membranes absorb Fe in nuclei the same way as artificial gels do; this fact shows that the storing of this metal is connected with its absorption from solns. by the biocolloidal substance of the membranes rather than with the activity of the cells. R. Yablonsky

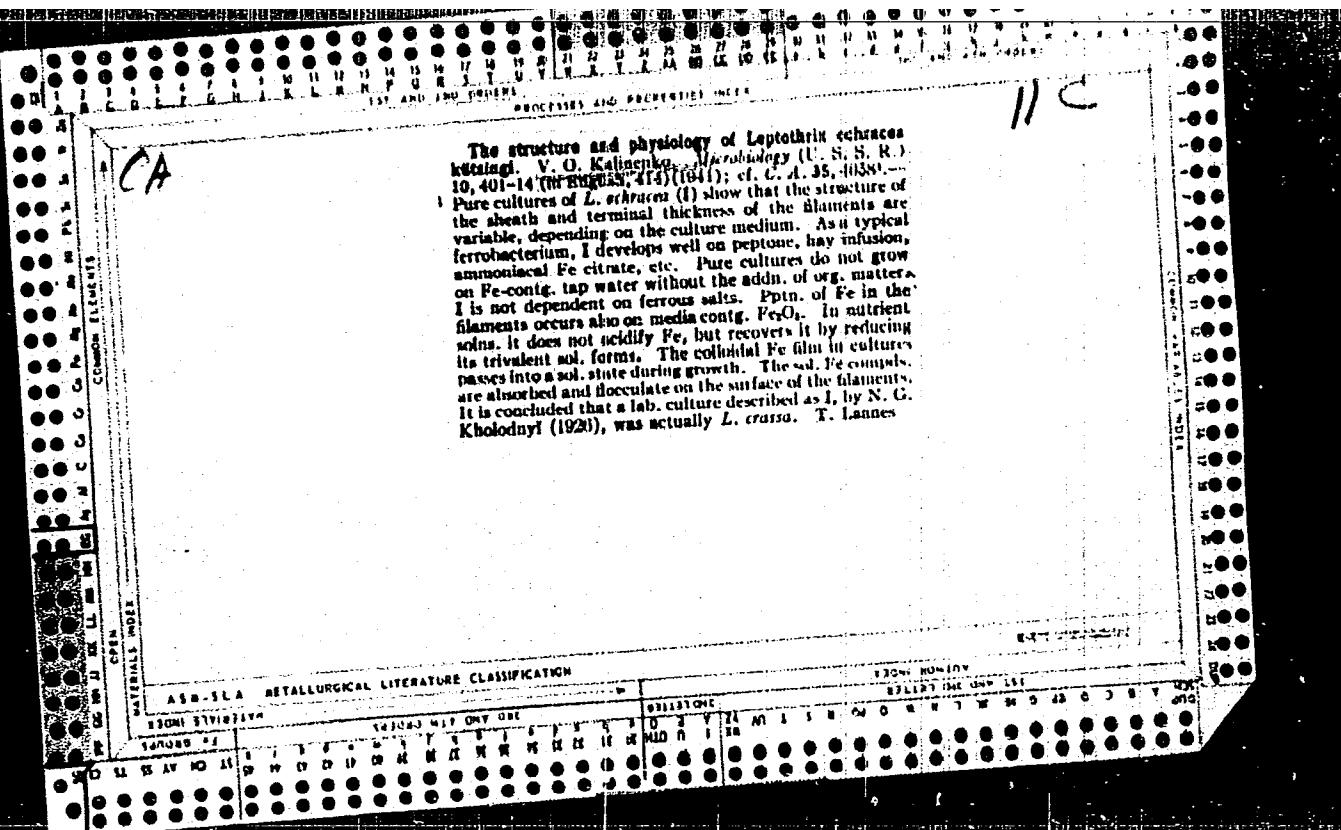
Microbiological Lab., Rubber-Plant
Inst., Moscow. c1940 -.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620030006-4"

The structure and physiology of *Leptothrix leptocheila* keltzagi. V. O. Kalinichenko. *Mikrobiologiya* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 401-410 (Mikrobiologiya) 414 (1941); cf. C. A. 35, 10581. Pure cultures of *L. leptocheila* (I) show that the structure of the sheath and terminal thickness of the filaments are variable, depending on the culture medium. As a typical ferrohacterium, I develops well on peptone, hay infusion, ammoniacal Fe citrate, etc. Pure cultures do not grow on Fe-contg. tap water without the addn. of org. matter. It is not dependent on ferrous salts. Epitn. of Fe in the filaments occurs also on media contg. Fe_2O_3 . In nutrient solns. it does not oxidize Fe, but recovers it by reducing its trivalent sol. forms. The colloidal Fe film in cultures passes into a sol. state during growth. The sol. Fe compounds are absorbed and flocculate on the surface of the filaments. It is concluded that a lab. culture described as I, by N. G. Khokhodnyi (1920), was actually *L. crassa*. T. Lannes

P.C.



64

11c

No. 5

Role of bacteria in formation of ferromanganese concretions. V. O. Kallinovskii (Inst. Oceanology, Moscow). Mikrobiologiya 15, 364-9 (1946).—Ferromanganese concretions found in Kars Sea mud contain microconcretions formed by *Bact. precipitatum* (1). The process is reproducible in lab. cultures, obtained by seeding with microconcretions on Fe agar plates. Cultures of I grow on peptone-water mediuma with or without org. Fe, or in nitrate and phosphate solns. contg. org. Ca salts. Self-agglutination of I forms centers around which Fe, Mn, or Ca may be ppid, by biogen. action of I. Silt particles (mica, quartz, feldspar, clay, etc.) occur in the natural concretions. While I does not liquefy starch nor gelatin, it forms acids from sugars (glucose, sucrose) and alcohols (glycerol, mannitol). It also reduces nitrates to nitrites. Fermentations with I were carried out at 14-25°.

Julian F. Smith

Inst. of Oceanology, AS, Moscow. - 1944.

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438.3 LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

USER/Medicine - Bacteriology Jun 48
Medicine - Bacteria, Nitrogen Fixation
Medicine

"Heterotrophic Bacteria as Nitrifiers," V. O.
Kalinenko, Oceanological Inst., Acad Sci USSR,
7 pp

"Pochvovedeniye" No 6 Vo | 17.

Attempts to show various microorganisms
heterotrophs which can bring about nitrification.
Describes tests and claims method for obtaining
cultures is extremely simple. Nitrification
of ammonia is only one stage in the cycle of
bacteriogenic conversion of organic and mineral

48/49250

USSR/Medicine - Bacteriology (Contd) Jun 48

Kalinenko. Author confirmed fact that complete
conversion process from protein to gaseous
nitrogen can be performed by one type of bacteria.

48/49250

KALINENKO, V. O.

Kalinenko, V. O. - "Bacteriogenic calcium deposits in the sea", Trudy In-ta, okeanologii (Akad. nauk SSSR), Vol. 111, 1949, p. 200-15, - bibliogr 7 items.

SO: U-4110, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 19, 1949).

KALINENKO, V. O.

37237. Proiskhozhdeniye zhelezomaryantsevykh konkretsiy. Mikrobiologiya, 1949, vyp. 6, s. 528-32. - Bibliogr: 5 Nazv. KRASIL'NIKOV, N. A. - Sm. 37241.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

CA

II-2

Bacteria and marine invertebrates. V. O. Kalinenko
(Inst. Oceanol. Acad. Sci., Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 20,
330-3(1951).—Seawater excreted by mollusks has cell
counts many times higher than in the ingested water. Cer-
tain bivalves, effects of bacteria on seawater benefit sponges,
and sponges supply fresh seawater to the bacteria. Har-
dental action on sponge tissues is evidenced by a sharp taste,
caused by sulfate reduction and prototaxis.

Julian F. Smith

KALINENKO, V.O.

USSR/Geophysics - Geochemical Action Jan/Feb 52
of Bacteria

"Geochemical Activity of Bacterial Colonies," V. O.
Kalinenko

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geol" No 1, pp 145-150

Expounds the results of exptl investigations on
the activity of microorganisms and concludes that
their role in the formation of lime and iron sedi-
ments is quite considerable.

205773

KALINENKO, V. O.

KALINENKO, V. O.

Bacteria

Structure of *Bacillus mycoides*. V.O. Kalinenko. Mikrobiologija 21 No. 2 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.

KALINENKO, V. O.

Marine Fauna

Bacteria and invertebrates of the sea bottom. Mikrobiologija 21, no. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

Methods of estimating bacteria in soil and water. M. S.
Ghoshen. Proceedings 1953 No. 5 71-78. The author
describes two methods of estimating the number of
bacteria in soil and water. The first method is
based on the counting of colonies on agar plates. The
second method is based on the counting of colonies on
agar slants. Both methods give similar results. Soto & Finsil (A.G.)

KALINENKO, V.O.

Chem. Abs.

U.S.S.R. 25 Jan 54

Microbiology

Development of heterotrophs in nonorganic medium and the role of ammonia. V. O. Kalinenko. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 91, 1385-8(1953).—Expts. with *Nitrosomonas europea* and its heterotrophs showed that growth of heterotrophs in mineral medium without transformation of NH₃ into nitrite can take place on Vinogradskii medium (1 l. contains 2 g. (NH₄)₂SO₄ and pure salts of Mg, Na, Ca, K, P, and Fe (Vinogradskii, *Pochvennaya Mikrobiologiya*, 1952)). Probably the criterion of bacterial activity can be the synthesis of protein matter rather than nitrite formation, since the heterotrophs show distinct accumulation of protein matter in such expts. without nitrite formation; the *Nitrosomonas* organisms do the operation under the same conditions. The source of C for these syntheses is not clear, but it may arise from atm. CO₂. If the NH₄⁺ is replaced by nitrate in the mineral salt mixture, the protein productivity of *Nitrosomonas* is greatly increased as long as org. matter is present; bacteria which had suffered severe augmented nitrite formation in NH₄⁺ medium almost completely lose this function in a nitrate medium. Thus, NH₃ cannot be an essential component of nutrient medium for these organisms. Protein production in nitrate medium with Ca-citrate present is much higher than is found in ordinary mineral-NH₄⁺ medium. G. M. Kosolapoff

KALINENKO, V.

BW

Chem Abs

6-48 255

Microbiology

✓Organic nutrition of Nitrosomonas europea. V. O. Kalinenko, *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.*, 92, 101-3 (1953).
—*N. europea* activity is sharply reduced when CaCO_3 in the medium is replaced by Ca citrate; the generation of nitrites declines precipitously, but the total yield of bacterial mass (N and C of protein matter) increases. Addn. of glucose (0.5%) completely represses the activity of the organism, with almost complete repression of nitrite formation; with 1% glucose the effect is similar; the wt. of protein matter, however, again increases. Generally, the growth of the bacterial mass on a mineral diet that has been supplemented with org. matter (citrate or sugar) is always greater than on a purely inorg. diet.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Inst. Oceanolog. AS USSR.

KALINENKO, V. O.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48
Apr. 10, 1954
Biological Chemistry

Oxidation of ammonia and synthesis of protein in pure culture of *Nitrobacter europaea*. V. O. Kalinenko-Dobskiy. Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 92, 420-33 (1953) — A pure culture of *N. europaea* in inert Vyskina-Grasselli medium produces a high level of nitrite-ion formation. In a typical example, over a 40-day period, 417.6 mg. of ammonium N was changed to 401.1 mg. nitrite N with synthesis of 4.86 mg. protein N and 18.8 mg. orn. C. After a period of several weeks the oxidation of NH₃ begins to decline and eventually ceases. However, while nitrite formation declines, the ability to form carbohydrates and proteins does not. Thus the N₂-oxidative function is not a fundamental physiol. one, but rather is a side-function which does not affect protein synthesis. C. M. Kosolapoff

B.T.R.
Vol. 3, No. 4
Apr. 54.

Inst. Oceanology, A.S. USSR

KALINENKO, V.O., ROZENBERG, L.A.

Effect of organic substances on associations of nitrifying bacteria.
Pochvovedenie no.12:25-30 D '56. (MLBA 10:2)

1. Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Bacteria, Nitrifying)

KALINENKO, V. O.

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology F-1

Abs Jour :: Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 476

Author :: V. O. Kalinenko and N. A. Mefedova.

Inst ::

Title :: Bacterial Growth on the Submerged Parts
of a Ship.

Orig Pub :: Microbiologya, 1956, 25, 2, 191-194

Abstract :: The effect of bacteria on the toxicity of
different paints which are applied to the
submarine parts of Black Sea ships has
been investigated. Sterile sea water
did not change the properties of the
paints in an experiment which continued
for two months. The condition of different
paints in natural sea water was studied
on experimental glasses covered with

Card 1/3

Instit. Oceanology AS USSR

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology

F-1

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 476

Abstract : bacteria has been proposed. Into a Petri dish with a paint spot in the center, semicooled agar with a suspension consisting of a mixture of sea bacteria cultures was poured. Toxicity was characterized by a zone of luminescence around the paint spot.

Card 3/3

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology. Physiology and Biochemistry. F-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 71914.

Author : Kalinenko, V. O.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Reproduction of Heterotrophic Bacteria in Distilled Water (On the Problem of Chemo-Autotrophicity in Bacteria).

Orig Pub: Mikrobiologiya, 1957, 26, No 2, 148-153.

Abstract: Freshly distilled water (DW) was placed in carefully washed flasks, plugged by cotton or glass stoppers. Seeding on Peptone Agar Medium showed abundant reproduction of bacteria both in sterilized and non-sterilized flasks after their infection with old DW. Slides placed in the flasks, particularly with limited air-water, were very

Card 1/2

Inst. Oceanology, AS USSR

KALININENKO, V.O.

Bacterial colonies on metal plates in sea water. Mikrobiologija 28
no.5:750-756 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

I. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(BACTERIA)
(WATER)
(METALS)

KALINENKO, V.O.

Atmospheric (aerotropic) nutrition of marine bacteria. Okeanologija
1 no.4:734-741 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(See Water--Microbiology)

KALINENKO, V.O.; BELOKOPYTOVA, O.V.; NIKOLAYEVA, G.G.

Bacteriogenetic formation of ferromanganese nodules in the
Indian Ocean. Okeanologija 2 no.6:1050-1059 '62.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

KALINENKO, V.O.

Experimental formation in biolike structures. Mikrobiologija
33 no.2:356-363 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA '17;12)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

KHLINEN K6, F4

YABLOKOV, V.S.; BOGOLYUBOVA, L.I.; KALINENKO, V.V.; IMOSOVA, K.I.; ISHCHENKO, A.M.; ZHEMCHUZHNIKOV, Yu.A., redaktor; MOSOV, G.I., redaktor; KISELEVVA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Atlas of the microstructure of the coals of the Donets Basin] Atlas mikrostruktur uglei Donetskogo basseina. Pod red. V.S. Yablokova i I.U.A.Zhemchushnikova. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955. 41 p.
(Donets Basin--Coal) (MLRA 9:1)

KALINENKO, V.V.

PAGE 1 BOOK EXPEDITION

807/2995

21(7) AMERIKA NAKH 6089. Institut geologicheskikh i zahopovednykh Geologicheskoye obozreniye (Genesis Of Solid Fuels) Moscow, All. SSSR, 1959. 558 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.
Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznoye zhidkochistyayushchye obshchestvo iia. D. I. Mendeleeva
Moskovskoye otdeleniye.

Rep. Ed.: N. M. Markevych, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and
B. G. Filov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: A. S.
Danchikov; Tech. Ed.: I. P. But'kin.

NOTES: This collection of articles is intended for geologists, geochemists,
and other specialists interested in the genetics of solid mineral fuels.

COVERAGE: The collection of papers on the genetics of solid mineral fuels has been prepared for presentation at the 2nd All-Union Conference on this subject. The formation of humic acids and peat from the decomposition of microorganisms and plants is discussed in connection with studies on the origin of black coal and brown coal and on the role of certain mineral components in the coal-forming process. The chemical composition of peat and the organic mass of coal are analyzed and shown in a number of tables. Aromatic hydrocarbons and chlorophyll are analyzed as new the brown coals of the Kirovograd basin. Metamorphism and carbonation of coal found in different parts of the Urals and the Donets basin are also discussed. The transformation of parent materials into combustible minerals is analyzed. References accompany individual articles.

Khmel'nitskii, N. Z. Genesis of Kuznetsk Obl. Shales	69
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KALINENKO, V.V.

Lithology and some geochemical characteristics of the Maikop in the
northwestern Caucasus. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol.38 no.2:155-156 Mr-Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Caucasus, Northern--Rocks, Sedimentary)
(Caucasus, Northern--Geochemistry)

KALINENKO, V.V.

Distribution of Mn, Fe, P, and organic C in Maikop sediments of
the northwestern Caucasus. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.5:1159-1162
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavлено академиком
N.M.Strakhovym.
(Caucasus, Northern—Rocks, Sedimentary)

KALINENKO, V.V.; SHVEMBERGER, Yu.N.

Maikopian structure and age of manganese-bearing sediments of
the Laba and Belaya interfluve (northwestern Caucasus). Dokl.
AN SSSR 150 no.4:878-881 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.
Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.
(Belaya Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Laba Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KALINENKOV, N.D.

Problems of visual two-dimensional classification of stellar spectra. Uch.sap.Kaz.un. 116 no.1:85-88 '55. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Kafedra astronomii.
(Stars---Spectra)

KALINENKOV, N.D.

Aurora borealis in Kazan. Astron.tair. no.185:23-24 O '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

1.Astronomiceskaya observatoriya Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.

(Auroras)

KALINENKOV, N. D.

"Spectrophotometric Measurements of Details of the Surface of Mars Which were Conducted in Kazan'."

Report presented at the Plenary Meeting of the Committee of Planetary Physics, Council of Astronomers, Khar'kov, 20-22 May 1958.
(Vest. Ak Nauk SSSR, 1958, No. 8, p. 113-114)

37458

S/035/62/000/004/016/056
A001/A1013.1510
3.1520AUTHOR: Kalininov, N. D.

TITLE: Observations of the solar eclipse of February 15, 1961, at Dzhankoy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 4, 1962, 57,
abstract 4A454 ("Astron. tsirkulyar", 1961, maya 30, no. 222, 8 -
10)

TEXT: The author reports on observations of the solar eclipse by a joint expedition of the Kazan' State University and Tartar branch of VAGO at Dzhankoy under conditions of artificial dispersal of cloudiness. Five spectrograms of the chromosphere were taken in the range H_{α} -D₃, 6 spectrograms in the range $\lambda\lambda$ 3500-4500, and a standardized photograph of the solar central zone. Polarimetry of the corona was carried out, as well as photographic photometry in integrated, yellow and red light, and photographic spectrophotometry of the chromosphere and corona at low dispersion. The eclipse was filmed. It was discovered that observations at an artificial dispersal of cloudiness and in clear weather are not equivalent photometrically.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] M. Frolov

Card 1/1

KALINENKOV, N.D.

Oscillographic microphotometer. Biul.Kaz.astron.obser. no.36:28.
48 '61. (MIRA 15:8)
(Microphotometer)

KALINENKOV, N.D.

Camera for photographing the moon at the Engel'gardt Astronomical Observatory. Biul.Kaz.astron.obser. no.36:49-60 '61.

(MIRA 15:8)

(Astronomical photography...Equipment and supplies)

KALINENKOV, N.D.; VLADIMIRTSEV, Yu.V.; GRIGOR'YEV, V.M.; SKOMOROVSKIY,
V.I.

Photoelectric unit for studying the moon and planets. Biul.
Kaz.astron.obser. no.36:60-66 '61. (MIRA 15:8)
(Astronomical photography--Equipment and supplies)
(Photoelectric measurements--Equipment and supplies)

3.1240
3.1250

44250
S/035/62/000/012/007/064
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Kalinenkov, N. D., Vladimirtsev, Yu. V., Grigor'yev, V. M.,
Skomorovskiy, V. I.

TITLE: A photoelectric installation for studies of the Moon and planets

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 12, 1962, 16,
abstract 12A165 ("Byul. Astron. observ. im. V. P. Engel'gardta",
1961, no. 36, 61 - 66)

TEXT: The installation consists of an electrophotometer, a photoelectric spectrophotometer and a spectropolarimeter. Parts can be easily interchanged when one type of observations is replaced by another. Usually a slit spectrograph is screwed to the telescope ocular end. A photohead which contains a photomultiplier, a projecting and a guidance system can be inserted in front of the spectrograph slit. A d.c. amplifier is designed according to V. I. Moroz's proposal with insignificant modifications. 3НН-09 (EPP-09) serves as a recording device. At a favorable weather it is possible to observe the Moon, planets and stars down to 7 - 8^m. The spectrograph has glass optics, one prism and dispersion

Card 1/3

A photoelectric installation for studies of...

S/035/62/000/012/007/064
A001/A101

of 80 A/mm at H_r. It is possible to imprint comparison spectrum calibrating and standardization scales. The second slit of the spectrograph can be displaced uniformly along dispersion. In order to reduce the effects of atmospheric transparency changes, scintillations and other interferences, a deducting system is employed, with division of the light beam and two photomultipliers. A special arrangement of resistors in supply divisors of photomultipliers is used to reduce the signal-to-noise ratio. Signals from the ΦΦY(FEU) are fed to logarithmic amplifiers, and from the latter to the deducting device whose output is recorded on a d.c. oscilloscope with a plane screen. The screen is photographed. In place of the head of the electrophotometer, a polaroid with its rotational system can be mounted in front of the spectrograph slit. Monochromatic bundle passing through the spectrograph second slit turns out to be modulated in case of polarized light. A signal from the photomultiplier of the spectrophotometer is fed to the vertical plates of the oscilloscope, while horizontal sweep is synchronized with rotation of the polaroid. There is a device for determination of position angles on oscillosograms. Instrumental polarization is taken into account by means of the deducting device. The polarimeter measures reliably monochromatic (4 - 8 Å) polarization of about 1%, the accuracy of determining

Card 2/3

A photoelectric installation for studies of...

S/035/62/000/012/007/064
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polarization degree is better than 0.1% and of position angles - from 1 to 5°.
Optical and electric diagrams of all the units are presented.

R. Botsula

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

3.12.2.6

45197

S/269/63/000/001/007/032
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Kalininov, N. D.

TITLE: The lunar camera of the Astronomical Observatory imeni V. P.
Engel'gardt

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 1, 1963, 18,
abstract 1.51.147 ("Byul. Astron. observ. im. V. P. Engel'gardta",
1961, no. 36, 49 - 60)

TEXT: The author describes the design and operational principle of a device constructed by him for photographic observations of the Moon simultaneously with stars. In distinction from the Markovits device, the lunar camera compensates only the proper motion of the Moon relative to the stars. Compensation is performed by rotating the plane-parallel "lunar" filter HC-10 according to the tangent law; in this the error of compensating the lunar motion on the photographic plate does not exceed 1×10^{-4} mm. Errors are considered which arise due to inaccurate adjustment of the "lunar" filter. It is pointed out that, to reduce the influence of chromatism in manufacturing compensating filters, crown glasses

Card 1/2

The lunar camera of...

S/269/63/000/001/007/032

A001/A101

are more expedient for use. The author emphasizes that short exposures (not more than 120 sec) should be used to reduce the effect of errors in both Moon's position and image quality. The methods and sequence of adjustment and regulation of kinematic units are described. An original contact device makes it possible to note the instant of parallelism of both filters with an accuracy of 0.01 - 0.03. Two camera models were constructed. One of them was mounted on the telescope ($D = 148$ mm, $F = 260$ cm). To eliminate additional errors, the telescope is equipped with an automatic shutter operating synchronously with the camera. There are 6 references.

N. Rizvanov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

45606
S/033/63/040/001/016/016
E032/2314

3,1240

AUTHORS: Kalininov, N.D. and Stolov, A.L.

TITLE: An intensity-recording microphotometer

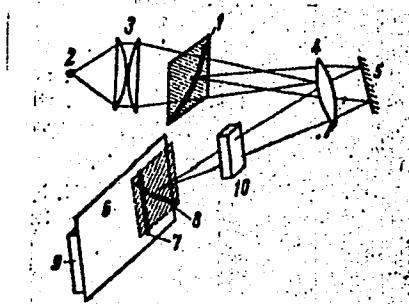
PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 40, no. 1, 1963,
171 - 175

TEXT: The principle of the device is illustrated in Fig. 1. The characteristic curve of the negative 1, which is in the form of a transparent curve on an opaque background, is illuminated through the condenser 3 by the lamp 2. It is then projected onto the screen 6, which carries a narrow slit 7, by means of the objective 4 and the galvanometer mirror 5. When the mirror is rotated the characteristic curve 8 is displaced at right angles to the slit 7. If the current from the photocell, illuminated by light transmitted through the measured part of the spectrometer is fed through the galvanometer coil, then the image 8 of the characteristic curve will be displaced relative to the slit and the displacement will be proportional to the angle of rotation of the mirror and therefore to the transmissivity of the particular part of the spectrogram. The height at which the Card 1/3

The intensity-recording

S/033/63/040/001/016/016
E032/E314

Fig. 1:



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KALINENKOV, N. D.; STOLOV, A. L.

Recording microphotometer with intensity registration.
Astron. zhur. 40 no.1:171-175 J-F '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvenny universitet.

(Microphotometer)

45198
3/269/63/000/001/010/032
A001/A101

3.1740.

AUTHOR: Kalininov, V. D.

TITLE: An oscillographic microphotometer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 1, 1963, 21,
abstract 1.51.165 ("Byul. Astron. observ. im. V. P. Engel'gardta",
1961, no. 36, 28 - 48)

TEXT: The author describes an oscillographic microphotometer for photometric processing of stellar spectra. In distinction from conventional self-recording microphotometers, the result in the oscillographic microphotometer is obtained in the form of fixed curve on the oscilloscope screen. Spectra can be observed visually and photographically (recording). In the latter case a small oscilloscope with a flat screen and a photoattachment is used. In addition to recording the spectra in blackening, the device can convert blackening (in correspondence with the characteristic curve of the photoplate) into intensities or logarithms of intensities. Moreover, by means of the given oscillographic microphotometer it is possible to measure distances between spectral lines and convert them (in corre-

Card 1/2

An oscillographic microphtometer

8/26/63/000/001/010/032
A001/A101

spondence with the dispersion curve of the spectral device) into wavelengths (λ) or wave numbers (σ). A 6-mm long section of the negative is being photometered with the instrument in one procedure. A comparison of records of stellar spectra without conversion of blackenings on the oscillographic microphtometer and on a registering microphtometer MP-4 (MP-4) has shown a full (within the error limits) coincidence. The mean error may amount to 1 - 3%. There are 7 references.

I. Aslakov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KALINER, B. S.

Immediate and late results of antibiotic therapy for gonorrhea
in women. Vest. derm. i ven. no.6:48-51 '61.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera No. 12 (glavnnyy vrach
T. I. Mal'tseva; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. P. V. Kozhevnikov) Nevskogo rayona Leningrada.

(GONORRHEA) (ANTIBIOTICS)

KALINER, M. A.

Acute appendicitis in situus inversus. Vest. khir. no.2:126 '62.

(VISCERA--ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)
(APPENDICITIS)

KALINER, M.A. (Volgograd, ul. Petrogradskaya, d.4, kv.4)

Double invagination of the small intestine complicated by acute
appendicitis. Vest. khir. 89 no.10:108 O '62.
(MIRA 17:10)

KALINER, S. S.

PA 70762

Medicine - Penicillin - 1947
Medicine - Penicillin

"Treatment of Progressive Paralysis With Penicillin"
S. S. Kaliner, Cand Med Sci, Psychiatric Clinic,
Naval Med Acad, 2 pp

"Evropatol i Psichiat" Vol XVII, No 2

Therapy is effective when penicillin is administered in large doses. It is possible to inject penicillin into the tissues six times every 24 hours in amounts of 40,000 Oxford units per dose. This treatment should be continued for only 20 days. The system of damage and therapy still must be studied and improved. Submitted 23 Oct 1947.

70762

KALINER, S. S.

Effect of dilantin on the frequency of epileptic convulsive attacks. Nevropat. psikhiat., Moskva 19 no. 5:50-52 Sept-Oct 1950. (CIML 20:1)

1. Of the Psychiatric Clinic (Head of Staff -- Prof. V. A. Gorovoy-Shaltan, Colonel, Medical Corps), Naval Medical Academy.

KALINER, S.S.; SVYADOSHCH, A.M.

Psychic disorders in neurinoma of the acoustic nerve. Zhur.nevr.
i psikh. Supplement:30-31 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Leningradskiy nevrokhirurgicheskiy institut imeni A.L.Polenova
(dir. - prof. V.N.Shamov)
(PSYCHOSES) (ACOUSTIC NERVE--TUMORS)

KALINER, S.S.

Mental disturbances in cysticercosis of the brain. Vop. psikh i
nevr. no.3:27-33 '58. (NIRA 12:3)

1. Iz nevropsichiatricheskogo otdela Leningradskogo nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skogo neurokhirurgicheskogo instituta im. A.I. Polenova.
(CYSTICERCOSIS, CEREBROSPINAL)
(PSYCHOSIS)

KALINER, S.S.

Memory disorders following closed cerebrocranial injuries. Vop.
neirokhir. 22 no.6:30-31 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Leningradskiy neirokhirurgicheskiy institut imeni prof. A.L.
Polenova.

(BRAIN, wds. & inj.

closed cerebrocranial inj. causing memory
disord. (Eng))

(MEMORY,

disord. caused by closed cerebrocranial inj. (Eng))

EXCEPPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/7 Cancer July 59

2607. Topographic data on the distribution of radioactive phosphorus in the nervous system KALINER S. S. and SAVCHENKO Y. N. *Zh. Neropat. i Psichiat.* 1958, 58/5 (533-536)

The distribution of P³² in the CNS was studied under normal physiological conditions. In the first series of tests, different parts of the brain and of the hypophysis were studied 1-2 hr. after the administration of the isotope. In the second series the tests were carried out 22-24 hr. after the administration. In both groups the hypophysis had a very high concentration of labelled phosphorus and the hypothalamus a rather high concentration. In the other parts of the brain absorption of P³² had been much less marked. This topographic difference could, however, only be appreciated 24 hr. after the administration of the isotope; 1-2 hr. after the introduction it was still completely lacking, although the difference in phosphorus absorption between the white and the grey matter of the brain was already evident by that time.

KALINER, S.S.

Mental disturbances following traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhages.
Vop. psikh. i nevr. no.5:125-133 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela (zav. otdelom - prof. I.S.Babchin)
Leningradskogo neurokhirurgicheskogo instituta (direktor -
zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. V.N.Shamov).
(MENTAL ILLNESS) (BRAIN—HEMORRHAGE)

KALINER, S.S.

Dynamics of cutaneogalvanic reflexes in patients with acute brain injuries. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 60 no.5:535-536 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Patofiziologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. -- prof. N.V. Zimkin)
Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo neyrokhirurgicheskogo
instituta imeni A.L. Polenova.
(BRAIN—WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (REFLEXES)

UGRYUMOV, V.M., prof.; LUBENSKIY, Ye.G.; KALINER, S.S.; KACHAYEV, V.L.;
DUBLIKAYTIS, Yu.V.; FEDOROVA, I.D.

Surgical treatment of traumatic epilepsy in adults. Vop. neurokhir.
28 no.2:41-45 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neurokhirurgicheskiy
institut imeni A.L. Polenova (direktor - prof. V.M. Ugryumov).

SOV/70-3-6-22/25

AUTHOR: Kalinets, L.A. (Bryukhanova)

TITLE: The Dependence of the Elastic Anisotropy of Potassium Iodide on Temperature (Zavisimost' uprugoy anizotropii yodistogo kaliya ot temperatury)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 6, pp 759-762 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The elastic constants (Young's modulus) of synthetic crystals of KI was measured at various temperatures between 20 and 550 °C. Measurements were made at audio frequencies for transverse vibrations propagated in the (100), (110) and (320) direction. At the lower temperatures, the crystals have a marked anisotropy of their elastic properties. As for most ionic crystals, the elastic anisotropy $k = 2s_{11} - 2s_{12} - s_{44}$ is negative.

On increasing the temperature the anisotropy decreases, k reaching zero near 650 °C. Similar effects have been found for NaCl and AgBr. At temperatures above 650 °C k becomes positive. Young's modulus can be expressed by: for (100) $E = (250 - 0.23t)10^9$ dyne/cm² and for (110) $E = (130 - 0.047t)$ dyne/cm² where t is the temperature. At room temperature $k = - 37.2$.

Card 1/2

SOV/70-3-6-22/25
The Dependence of the Elastic Anisotropy of Potassium Iodide on Temperature

There are 2 figures, 1 table and 16 references, 7 of which are Soviet, 7 English and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. K.D. Ushinskogo (K.D. Ushinskiy State Pedagogical Institute, Odessa)

SUBMITTED: April 16, 1958

Card 2/2

21022

188200 1138, 1418, 4016

24,7500 (1136, 1227, 1160)

AUTHOR: Kalinets, L.A.

S/058/61/000/005//030/050

A001/A101

TITLE: Anisotropy of elastic properties in crystals of cubic system

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no 5, 1961, 251, abstract 5E136
("Nauchn. zap. kafedr. matem., fiz. i yestestvozn. Odessk. gos.
ped. in-t", 1959, v 24, no 1, 52 - 57)

TEXT: The author has found out that the anisotropy constant K in ionic crystals of the cubic system has negative value at low temperatures. With increasing temperature the constant K passes over the zero value and becomes a positive quantity. In metallic crystals of the cubic system the anisotropy constant K has positive value at low temperatures. With increasing temperature the constant K of Duralium grows without changing its sign; it remains positive all the time. With increasing temperature the anisotropy constant moves away from the zero value. There are 29 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

KALINETS, L. A., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Temperature dependence of elastic anisotropy of ionic and metallic crystals of the cubic system." Odessa, 1960. 8 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education Ukrainian SSR, Odessa State Univ im I. I. Mechnikov); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 28-60, 157)

34196

S/139/61/000/006/020/023
E039/E320

18.8.00 10.2.08

AUTHOR: Kalinets, L.A.

TITLE: The temperature dependence of anisotropic elasticity
for metals of the cubic system

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika,
no. 6, 1961, 150 - 157

TEXT: The elastic properties of polycrystalline bodies are characterized by two values: Young's modulus E and the modulus of rigidity G, a knowledge of which is necessary for an understanding of the process of plastic deformation of metals. The isotropic properties of polycrystalline bodies are caused by the disorderly arrangement of the individual crystals which equalises the modulus of elasticity in all directions. A method is described for studying the temperature dependence of the elastic constants of metals in the form of rolled sheet. Previously, one of the difficulties in studying anisotropic elasticity was in obtaining sufficiently large single crystals. This was overcome by using sheet material with a clearly defined texture. The

Card 105

X

34198

The temperature dependence . . .

S/139/61/00/006/020/023
E039/E320

elastic anisotropy of crystals in the cubic system is given by
the relations:

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{E} = s_{11} - 2K\Psi$$

(1)

$$\beta = \frac{1}{G} = s_{11} + 4K\Psi$$

where $K = s_{11} - s_{12} - \frac{1}{2}s_{14}$ and $\Psi = \gamma_1^2\gamma_2^2 + \gamma_2^2\gamma_3^2 + \gamma_1^2\gamma_3^2$.

γ_i is a direction cosine with respect to the principal axis of
the cube. Values of the constants K and s_{11} are obtained from
measurements of Young's modulus E by the vibrating-plate method:

Card 2/15

X

The temperature dependence

34198
S/139/61/000/006/020/023
EO39/E320

$$E = \frac{4\pi^2 \ell^4 \rho s}{P I} V^2 \quad (12)$$

where ℓ is the length of the sample,
 s area of cross-section,
 ρ density,
 I moment of inertia of cross-section,
 $P = 4.73004$,
 V frequency of vibration.

To a first approximation:

$$K_t = K \frac{(T_2^2 - T_1^2)t}{T_2^2 - T_1^2} \quad (14)$$

$$(s_{11})_t = s_{11} \frac{\sum T_t^2}{\sum T^2}$$

Card 3/15

X

341%

The temperature dependence

S/139/61/000/006/020/023
E039/E320

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni
K.D. Ushinskogo (Odessa Pedagogical Institute
imeni K.D. Ushinskogo)

SUBMITTED: March 3, 1960 (initially)
January 20, 1961 (after revision)

Table 1:

$T^{\circ}C$ $10^{-13} \text{ cm}^2/\text{dyn}$ cm^3/dyne	20	120	200	300
s_{11}	15,7	16,5	17,1	18,0
K	3,6	3,8	4,3	5,3

Card 5/1 S X

KALINETS, L.A.

Temperature dependence of elastic anisotropy of potassium chloride
and bromide crystals. Kristallografiia 7 no.4:639-641 Jl-Ag
'62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti.
(Potassium chloride crystals) (Potassium bromide crystals)

KALINETS, L. A.

Quantitative evalution of the degree of grain orisntation of
sheet material. Zav. lab. 30 no.1:54-56 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Odesskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

L 19675-63

EWT(1)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/EWP(B)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/IJP(C) JD

ACCESSION NR: AR3006978

S/0058/63/000/008/E031/E031

SOURCE: RZh. Fizika, Abs. 8E215

AUTHOR: Kalinets, L. A.

X B

TITLE: Some features of the [111] axis of cubic crystals

CITED SOURCE: Nauchn. zap. kafedr matem., fiz i yestestvozn.
Odessk. gos. ped. in-t, v. 25, no. 2, 1961, 74-78

TOPIC TAGS: cubic crystal, elastic property, Young modulus,
preferred direction, temperature dependence, [111] axis

TRANSLATION: It is concluded from an analysis of the dependence of
the elastic properties on the direction in crystals of the cubic
system that special directions exist in these crystals, along
which Young's modulus E either does not change with temperature or
changes weakly. A condition for this is the satisfaction of the in-

Card 1/2

L 19675-63

ACCESSION NR: AR3006978

equality $0 < \Delta S_{11} / \Delta k \leq 2/3$, where $K = S_{11} - S_{12} - (1/2)S_{44}$. If in some temperature region $\Delta S_{11} / \Delta k = 2/3$, then E remains constant along the [111] axis in this region. A check on the experimental data shows that actually in crystals KI, KBr, and LiF, in which this condition is satisfied, the modulus E along the [111] axis changes very little upon heating. In NaCl, KCl, Al, Cu, and duraluminum we have $\Delta S_{11} / \Delta k > 2/3$ and consequently there is no direction in them with $\Delta E = 0$. In these crystals, however, the [111] direction exhibits a small temperature variation of E. Thus, in cubic crystals the [111] direction is special. It is characterized by the weakest influence of the temperature on the modulus E. The greatest influence of the temperature on the shear modulus G occurs in the same direction. G. Berezhkova.

DATE ACQ: 06Sep63

SUB CODE: PH

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

DEREVITSKAYA, V.A.; KALINEVICH, V.M.; KOCHETKOV, N.K.

Synthesis of methyl ester of 9-O-glycyl-N-acetylneuraminic acid.
Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.3:596-599 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kochetkov).

KALINEVICH, V.M.; DERIVITSKAYA, V.A.; ROCHETKOV, N.K.

Glycopeptides. Report No.13: Synthesis of α -aminoacyl derivatives
of N-acetylglucosamine. Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. khim. no.3:496-502 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

DEREVITSKAYA, V.A.; KALINEVICH, V.M.; KOCHETKOV, N.K.

Glycopeptides. Part 16: Synthesis of methyl ester of
N-glycylmethoxyneuraminic acid. Khim.prirod.soved. no.4:
241-244 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut khimii prirodykh soyedineniy AN SSSR. Submitted
May 3, 1965.

L 17856-66 EWA(h)/EWT(1)

ACC NR: AT6005077

SOURCE CODE: UR/2563/65/000/256/0086/0093

AUTHOR: Yefremov, V. D.; Kaling, V. A.; Marakhovskiy, V. B.

4/
B/1

ORG: Leningrad Polytechnic Institute im. M. I. Kalinin (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: The principle of current distribution and the prospects for its applications in digital devices

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 256, 1965. Tsifrovyye izmeritel'nyye i upravlyayushchiye ustroystva (Digital measuring and control devices), 86-93.

TOPIC TAGS: switching circuit, digital system, computer component, logic element

ABSTRACT: In the design of special digital systems some specific requirements must be secured, such as the reliability of circuit components, system stability against climatic temperature changes, and allowance for the introduction of reserve coefficients which compensate for possible fluctuations in power supply and other parameters. By an analysis of elements utilizing the principle of current distribution (PCD) (such as the elementary switch shown in Fig. 1) the authors found that 1) PCD circuits do not restrict

Card 1/3

2

L 17856-66

ACC NR: AT6005077

the logical potentialities of single cores during the introduction of arguments; 2) the feasibility of representation of all the arguments by a single current pulse in PCD circuits makes it possible to design "weighting" schemes according to majoritarian logic; 3) logical function may be carried out during the reading cycle; 4) PCD permits the repeated use of a single core; 5) the design of systems with bases larger than 2 does not encounter difficulties; and 6) the PCD approach allows the choice of sufficiently wide constructive safety margins.

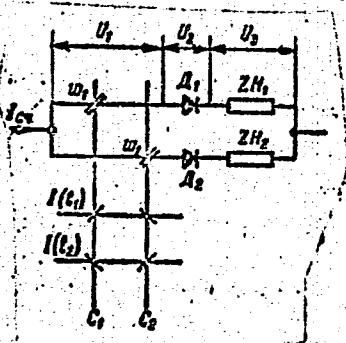


Fig. 1. A PCD key.

Card 2/3

L 17856-66

ACC NR: AT6005077

Orig. art. has: 7 formulas and 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / CRIG REF: 004

Card 3/3 set

KALINGER, Josef

Training skilled workers in the saw and plywood industry as seen
by a maintenance man. Faipar 8 no.1/2:60 Ja-F '58.

1. Nyugatmagyarországi Füreszék Lenti üzemenek fogepesze.

KALINIAK, A. A.

"Observation of the Corona of the Uneclipsed Sun by Infrared Light," Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 72, No. 4, pp 661-662, 1950

Translation DRB T55R, 2 Dec 51

KALINIAK, A. A.

16523* (Effect of Electric Field on Absorption Spectrum of Cuprous Oxide at Low Temperature.) Vliv elektricheskogo polya na spektr pоглощcheniya zolki metta pri nizkoy temperatury. A. A. Kalinak and L. G. Fedorovich. Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, v. 96, no. 6, June 21, 1954, p. 1117. 1138 + 1 plate.

Includes table, micrographs. 4 ref.

62
①

KALINIC, A.

KALINIC, A. Amortization of oscillation in measurement of consumption of fuel in diesel engines. p. 43.

No. 45, 1955
ZBORNIK RADOVA
Beograd, Yugoslavia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

KALINIC, A.

Determining the limit of the mechanical use of internal combustion motors. p. 339.

ZBORNIK RADOVA. (Srpska akademija nauka. Masinski institut.)
Beograd, Yugoslavia. Vol. 60, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

Uncl.

JOVANOVIC, Momir S.; KALINIC, Mirjana

Persulfatometric determination of hydrazine by the dead-stop method. Glas Hem dr 27 no.5/6:289-292 '62.

1. Faculty of Technology, Chemical-Technical Institute, Beograd.

KALINIC, Zivko (Beograd); TUCAKOV, Jovan (Beograd)

Possibilities and need of cultivating medicinal plants on eroded land. Farmaceut gl Zagreb Supplement (18) no.5:47-48 '62

1. Secretariat of Forestry, Executive Council of Serbia, Direction for the Prevention of Torrents and Erosion, and Research Institute for Medicinal Plants of Serbia, Belgrade.

KALINICH, B.A., svinar'-mekhanizator

Electric feed kitchen. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 12 no. 4:19-20 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Kolkhoz im. Shevchenko, Bereznegovatskogo rayona, Nikolaevskoy oblasti.

(Electricity in agricultures)
(Feeding and feeds)

BURNASHEV, M.S., kand.biologicheskikh nauk; KALINICH, D.S., aspirant

Effect of the dam of Dubossary Reservoir, embankment, and
irrigation pumps on the fresh-water fauna of the lower Dniester
River. Okhr.prir. Mold. no.1:98-100 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra zoologii pozvonochnykh Kishinevskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.
(Dniester River—Fresh-water fauna)

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KALINICH, V., inzhener

Electric locomotives. Tekh. mol. 23 no.6:12-14 Je '55. (MIRA 8:9)
(Electric locomotives)

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KALINICHENKO, A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Raspberry spur blight. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.
10 no.8:55-56 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Altayskaya opytnaya stantsiya sadovodstva, Barnaul.

KALINICHENKO, A. A.
LINDENERATEN, D. S; KALINICHENKO, A. A.

Roentgenological observations following pneumonectomy.
Khirurgija, Moskva no.8:59-68 Aug. 1950. (CIML 20:1)

1. Of the First Surgical Clinic (Director -- Prof. N. N. Petrov),
Leningrad Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

DEMİN, V.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, KALINICHENKO, A.A., kandidat
meditsinskikh nauk

"X-ray diagnosis in diseases of the rectum and the distal part
of the sigmoid flexure." D.M. Abdurasulov. Reviewed by V.N. Demin,
A.A. Kalinichenko. Vest.khir. 75 no.5:136-138 Je '55 (MLRA 8:10)
(INTESTINES--DISEASES) (DIAGNOSIS, RADIOSCOPIC)
(ABDURASULOV, D.M.)

KALINICHENKO, A.A., monter svyazi

Improvement of the antenna of the ZhR-4P transmitter-receiver.
Avtom., telem.i sviaz' 7 no.3:35 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Statsiya im. Tarasa Shevchenko Odessko-Kishinevskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Communication systems) (Radio--Antennas)

FRIDANTSEVA, Ye.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; PONIROVSKIY, V.N. (Khar'kov);
GRACHEV, A.F.; VOVCHENKO, D.P., kand. biolog. nauk; CHEMODANOV, Ye.V., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; KALINICHENKO, A.N.; PETRUSHOVA, N.I., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; OVCHARENKO, G.V.; FLORINSKAYA, G.N.; DROZDOVSKIY, E.M.; DRCZDOVSKIY, E.M.; MATLASHENKO, Ye.V., aspirantka

Brief news. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.7:50-53 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Dal'nevostochnaya optytnaya stantsiya Vsescouznnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta russeniyevodstva (for Grachev).
2. Mlyevskaya optytnaya stantsiya sadovodstva, Cherkasskaya oblast' (for Vovchenko).
3. Velikolukskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Chemodanova).
4. Altayskaya optytnaya stantsiya sadovodstva, Barnaul (for Kalinichenko).
5. Nikitskiy botanicheskiy sad (for Petrushova, Ovcharenko).
6. Moldavskiy institut sadovodstva, vinogradarstva i vinodeliya, Kishinev (for Florinskaya).
7. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy zonal'nyy institut sadovodstva nechernozemnoy polosy (for Drozdovskiy).
8. Tadzhikskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Matlashenko).

AID P - 3234

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 19/30

Author : Kalinichenko, A. P., Eng.

Title : Changing the lubrication scheme of an electric drive of a high pressure pump

Periodical : Energetik, 38, 20-22, Ag 1955

Abstract : Certain high pressure feed pumps of the 5Ta10 type are driven by imported electric motors of the ATM-2000-2 type. The author describes the original lubricating oil installation of the "Alwayer" type and the remodeled installation, which was developed by the Central Power Engineering Laboratory of the Lenenergo. Three drawings.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date